



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ANGLOMOIL ROADMASTER 100 15W-40

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**SUPPLIER**

Anglo Design Pty Ltd  
2 Beaumont Road (P O Box 62)  
Mt Kuringai NSW 2080 Australia  
Telephone No : 61 2 9457 8566  
Fax No. : 61 2 9457 8057

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE;  
NON HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE CRITERIA

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1. IDENTIFICATION **ROADMASTER 100 15W-40**

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HAZARD RATINGS

Health Hazard : 0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flammability : 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reactivity : 0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Body Contact : 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Scale: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

Product Names: Anglomoil Roadmaster 100 15W-40

U.N. Number	None	Subsidiary Risk	None
Poisons Schedule Number	None	Dangerous Goods Class	None

USE High performance passenger car engine oil. Use as per suppliers directions.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Amber viscous liquid. Mild oily odour. Floats on water.  
Available in a range of viscosity / performance temperature grades

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Boiling Point (deg C)	:Not available
Melting Point (deg C)	:Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	:Negligible
Specific Gravity	:0.89-0.92
Flash Point (deg C)	:>160 (COC).
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	:Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	:Not available
Solubility in Water (g/L)	:Immiscible

## INGREDIENTS(S)

CHEMICAL ENTITIES	CAS NO	PROP %
mineral oil	None	>80
wear additives, antioxidants, stabilisers, unregul		1-10
rheology modifiers unregulated		1-10

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment

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## 2. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

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### HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE

#### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments  
The liquid is irritating and may be harmful if swallowed  
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

#### EYE

The material is irritating to the eyes and is capable of causing temporary discomfort with mild redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision or other transient eye damage/ulceration.

#### SKIN

Skin contact may cause irritation if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

#### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. The vapour from heated material is irritating to the upper respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled.

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### CHRONIC

Principal route of exposure is by skin contact; lesser exposures include inhalation of fumes from hot oils, oil mists or droplets. Prolonged contact with mineral oils carries with it the risk of skin conditions such as oil folliculitis, eczematous dermatitis, pigmentation of the face (melanosis) and warts on the sole of the foot (plantar warts). With highly refined mineral oils no appreciable systemic effects appear to result through skin absorption. Exposure to oil mists frequently elicits respiratory conditions, such as asthma; the provoking agent is probably an additive. High oil mist concentrations may produce lipoid pneumonia although clinical evidence is equivocal. In animals exposed to concentrations of 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> oil mist, for periods of 12 to 26 months, the activity of lung and serum alkaline phosphatase enzyme was raised; 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> oil mist did not produce this response. These enzyme changes are sensitive early indicators of lung damage. Workers exposed to vapours of mineral oil and kerosene for 5 to 35 years showed an increased prevalence of slight basal lung fibrosis.

### FIRST AID

#### SWALLOWED

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek medical attention.

#### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  
Immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water. Ensure irrigation under the eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### SKIN

If product comes in contact with the skin:  
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water). Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

#### INHALED

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled:  
Remove to fresh air. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### ADVICE TO DOCTORS

Treat symptomatically.

1. Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

2. In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
3. High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

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### 3. PRECAUTION FOR USE

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### EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned for mixture. Refer to individual constituents.

#### MINERAL OIL

oil mist, mineral

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Notice of Indended change

ES TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (oil mist, refined mineral)

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

#### ZINC DIALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE

No exposure limits et by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use good ventilation when draining hot oil from hot engines. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

**HANDS/FEET**

Wear chemical protective gloves. eg. PVC gloves with barrier cream.  
Wear safety footwear.

**OTHER**

Overalls.  
Eyewash unit.  
The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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**4. SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION**

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**STORAGE and TRANSPORT**

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**

Metal can. Metal drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.  
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.  
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.  
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.  
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.  
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.  
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

**TRANSPORT**

No restrictions.

**SPILLS & DISPOSAL**

**MINOR SPILLS**

Slippery when spilt.  
Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately.  
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.  
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.  
Wipe up. Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources.  
Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel.  
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
Control personal contact by using protective equipment if risk of overexposure exists. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.  
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.  
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.  
Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.  
Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.  
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

#### DISPOSAL

Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.  
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.  
Incinerate residue at an approved site.  
Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

#### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.  
Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.  
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.  
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).  
May emit acrid smoke.  
Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

#### CONTACT POINT:

Customer Entered Date  
AUSTRALIA POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE  
24 HOUR SERVICE:- 131126  
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE:- 000 (exchange):- 1100  
NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE  
Dunedin:- (03)479 1200 (Normal Hours)  
(03)474 0999 (Emergency)